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PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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Congress

MONDAY, 15th December, 1794.

Mr. New reported, that on Friday the committee waited on the President, and presented for his approbation, an act [illegible] twenty judicial courts of the United States.

Mr. Nicholas brought in a report from the committee appointed to examine and report on the measures necessary for the defence of the frontier, and what further steps are necessary in supporting the military establishment of the United States. The report was read a first and second time, ordered to be printed, and referred to a committee of the whole House to-morrow.

The House then went into a committee, Mr. Cobb in the chair, on the report of the select committee, as to the petition of William Dewee. They disagreed to the report. The chairman reported. The House likewise disagreed to the report, so the petition was lost.

The House next resolved into a committee on the motion for the reduction of the pay of commissioned officers of the militia.

Mr. Sedgwic never had been in the militia and he was very sure that he never should be in it, but this did not hinder him from feeling when they were hardly treated. It would depress, discourage and disgust militia officers, to see the regulars better paid than themselves.

On the suggestion of Mr. Muhlenberg, (the Speaker) the original resolution was restricted to those words. "Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, that the pay of militia officers, ought to be reduced."

Mr. Blount, Mr. Findley and Mr. Rutherford, were for the reduction. The latter gentlemen was averse to the great distinction in the pay of officers and soldiers, as, from its extreme inequality too much resembling monarchy. On account of some private conversation in the house, these gentlemen were, in some parts of their observations, heard indistinctly.

Mr. Heath was opposed to the motion on the table. He thought that it would have an effect to damp that military order which the House had experienced in the recent example before them in their militia, who might be called on again to resume their tour of duty on future occasions. A comparative reasoning cannot be drawn with justice and truth, from the pay fixed by Congress in 1775, for the regular army.—That was a time, when the citizens of America embarked in the common cause of their country upon revolutionary ground more than from pecuniary motives; but now when the country has a permanent independent government, there ought to be a better reason given for reducing the pay of the militia officers, than has been already adduced in the debate. If this resolution obtains, it will have another pernicious effect. It would badly reward this great body of our militia, to be called from their homes, upon the spur of an occasion, under manifold difficulties and inconveniencies; every one must at the same time confess, that the militia are our great bulwark of our republic. This resolution might, in the end, tend to make them inferior and subordinate to the present small military establishment of the United States.—Most of the military go into the army *professionally* to continue. This is not the case with the militia, whose time of service expires with the tour.

After some farther remarks from different gentlemen, the committee disagreed to the resolution. The chairman reported that they had come to no resolution; and the question was then taken on the report of the committee, to which the House agreed. The yeas and nays were taken, and were

Yeas (that is, against the resolution)	50
Nays	29

The resolution for reducing the pay of the officers of the militia is thus thrown out.

The Clerk then read a message from the President, enclosing a letter from the Secretary of the department of State, containing an account of the expenditure, up to the first of July last, of money appropriated for the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations.

Mr. Gilman then moved a resolution for making application to the President that a report may be laid before the House of Representatives, what progress had been made, in consequence of an act of Congress, of the twenty-seventh of March last, in the building of ships, with an estimate of the expence of completing the same.

The bill appropriating one million one hundred and twenty-two thousand, five hundred and sixty nine dollars, and one cent for the expences of the militia in the western expedition was read a first and second time, and referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

At a quarter before three o'clock the House adjourned.

December 17.

A message was received from the President of the United States, with certain private communications.

The house took up the report of the committee to whom was referred that part of the President,s speech which relates to the policy of indemnifying the sufferers by the depredations of the insurgents in the western counties of Pennsylvania, and after some debate, in which Messrs. Swift, Murray, Dexter, Madison, Carnes, and Hartley took a principal part, the speaker mentioned to the house, that the secret communications from the President of the United States were on the table: the reading of which would probably take up the remainder of the day till the time of adjournment; and suggested the propriety of suspending the debate for that purpose, upon which, the gallery was cleared.

December 18.

Mr. New reported that the committee had waited on the President,& presented for his approbation an act authorizing a loan of two million of dollars, and an act to authorize the officers of the treasury to aud it and pass the account of the late Edward Blanchard deceased. The two acts were soon after returned, signed by the President.

The following state paper is of a nature so universally interesting, that we have thought it proper to lay it before the readers of the Philadelphia Gazette.

The COMMITTEE appointed to prepare and report a plan for the reduction of the Public Debt,

REPORT:

THAT from the documents accompanying this report, marked A and B, it appears, that the surplus of the existing revenues, beyond the probable expenditures for the year 1795, and the succeeding years, will enable the legislature to commence during the year 1795, and to continue there after, the payment of that portion of the public debt which the government has by law reserved the right to redeem.

The committee therefore submit the following resolution:

1. Resolved, That there be appropriated out of the revenues of the year 1795, a sum not exceeding 600,000 dollars, to be applied to the payment of two dollars on every hundred dollars of the amount of that part of the public debt which bears an actual interest of six per cent.—the said payment to be made on the day of next.

The committe further report, that it would, in their opinion, be expedient to appropriate, until the year 1801, all the revenues arising from the duties and taxes on manufactured sugar and snuff, on licences for retailing wines and spirituous liquors, on sales at auction, and on carriages, to the payment of so much of the public debt, as the government shall annually have a right to redeem, and for that purpose, to prolong the duration of the said duties and taxes, to the year 1801.—They therefore recommend the following resolution.

2. Resolved, That the several clauses of limitation, in the acts for laying duties and taxes on manufactured sugar and snuff, on licences for retailing wines and spiritous liquors, on sales at auction, and on carriages, be repealed, that the said several acts be continued in force until the year 1801, and that the monies arising therefore be appropriated to the discharge of that portion of the public debt which is redeemable by law, subject, however, to a substitution of other duties or taxes of equal value to all or any of the said duties and taxes.

The follwing resolutions as connected with this subject, are also submitted by the committee:

3. Resolved, That the eighth section of the act of last session, laying additional duties on goods, wares and merchandize, be repealed, and that the duration of the said act be made commensurate with the act for laying such duties, passed 10th August 1790, intituled, "An act making further provision for the debt of the United States."

4. Resolved, That the surplus of revenue, which may hereafter exist, after satisfying all legal appropriations, ought to be annually appropriated to the purchase of the public debt.

The prospect of an approaching peace with the Indian tribes having suggested to the committee the propriety of resorting to the western lands, as an auxiliary resource for the discharge of the public debt, they further recommend the following resolution:

5. Resolved, That provision be made for the sale of the public lands in the western territory.

The estimate *surplus* of revenue for the year 1794, according to the documents referred to by the committee, is eight hundred and forty-two thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars, and thirty-eight cents; and that for the year 1795, at seven hundred and ten thousand dollars.

Foreign Intelligence,

PARIS, October 2.

OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Extract of a letter of Gillet, Sept.

When the republicans invested Maestricht they took 15 batteaux laden with flour and oats; valued more than one million of livers. Another batteaux laden with cannon and morters, was sunk; nineteen pieces of heavy artillery were taken at Aix la Chappele, and transported to France to be recast.

THE Germans, endeavoring to ridicule the first invention of Balloons called them, in their periodical papers French Volatilities; the Caustic Kotzebuer published several biting epigrams on that subject, and nobody imagined, that those precious discoveries perfectioned by the omnipotent Genius of Liberty, would once vastly contribute to rout satellites of Despotism and to humble the infamous house of Austria.

The Anecdote of the famous balloon employed at the battle of Fleurus is known by every body. We flatter ourselves that our subscribers will read with pleasure, the official report made to the Representatives of the people by Guyton, and to Jourdan, general in chief of the army of Maes and Sambre before the battle of Fleurus.

Dated Aerostat, before Fleurus, stationed two hundred fathoms above the surface of the earth.

I. the adjutant general, and chief of brigade, mounted the Aerostat, commanded by capt. Coutelle, at the farm of Fay, near the advanced post of the camp of Lambusart, being ascended 2 fathoms, I remained in station two hours, and observed:

I. To the left, behind Sombref, a squadron of the enemy's cavalry, drawn up in order of battle, with posts stationed on the road, defended by two field pieces.

II. Several squadrons of Cavalry in order of battle, posted near Botte, their left wing extending to the river Orneau.

III. A strong detachment of infantry to the right of St. Martin Lalaire.

IV. Corps de Guards in the orchards of Langrenelle.

V. A camp of about twenty five or thirty thousand men. Its left wing extending towards Gembloux, and the right supported on Gentinn. Advanced posts near the woods of Sombref.

VI. A Corps of infantry between Spy and Onex. The enemy is entrenching, and their advanced posts are in motion. The appearance of the balloon seems to puzzle them extremely.

American Affairs.

STOCKBRIDGE, Dec. 9.

A treaty is concluded between the United States and the Indians of the six nations.—A gentleman who left the place of treaty since its conclusion has favoured us with a copy of the principal articles of it; viz.

The United States relinquish their claim to the lands known by the

...ndago and Cayuga ... tract of country bounded ... follows—beginning at the North-... corner of a tract of land ... the six nations to Phelps and Gor-... ; thence Westwardly along the ... shore of lake Ontario, to John-... landing place; thence a straight ... to the main fork of Stedman's ..., which empties into Niagara ..., above fort Slusher; thence down ... creek to said river; thence along ... river and the South shore of lake ..., to the North-East corner of a ... of land sold by the United States ... the state of Pennsylvania; thence ... the Eastern boundary of said ..., South to the North line of Penn-...; thence East to the South-... corner of Phelps and Gorham's ... thence Northwardly along the ... boundary of Phelps and ... tract to the place of begin-...

The United States agree to pay the ... nations an annuity forever of 4,500 ... dollars, and to deliver to them at this ... 10,000 dollars worth of goods.

In consideration of which, the six ... nations relinquish their claims to all ... lands, (within the United States) ... the United States, and also grant ... privilege of a waggon road from ... Slusher to lake Erie, and the pri-...lege of landing boats or vessels in ... of the creeks or harbours within ... country.

BOSTON, December 10.

IMPORTANT.

Capt. Swaine, in the ship Hope, ar-...ved at Biddeford, on Monday last, in ... days from London, brings accounts ... the INTIRE CAPTURE OF ... HOLLAND, by the French. Our in-...formant saw a London paper on board, ...ontaining the account; but could not ...obtain the consent of the captain to ...bring it with him.

[*Centinel.*]

BALTIMORE, Dec. 13.

That the armies of our republican ...llies are still obtaining new triumphs, ... yesterday's paper suffice to shew—...that the very name of a Sans Culotte ...strikes terror and dismay into the ...hearts of the English and Austrian ...slaves, let their facility and rapidity ...of their numberless victories deter-...mine.

Their success by sea is no less com-...plete. At the port of Brest, (so say ...our last advices) there was an incess-...ant influx of captures from the Bri-...tish.—Three prizes and upwards, were ...sent in daily—and, on some days, from ...ten to twenty.

The unparalelled luxuriance of ...their harvest affords an abundant sup-...ply—provisions plentiful and cheap ...—the markets of the sea port towns ...universally well supplied, and some ...of them glutted—eight dollars per ...barrel only given for flour.

PHILADELPHIA,
December 11.

There are letters in town this day, ...advising that the French have taken ...EIGHTY SAIL of the British windward ...islands fleet, inward bound to Lon-...don, and carried them into Port L'O-...rient.

December 20.

A Gentleman who has visited Asia, ...suggests to his fellow Citizens who are ...extracting Sugar from the Maple ...tree, that it may be more advanta-...geous to them to make the incision ...higher than they do at present, for ...the Asiatics always cut the Palmira tree ...just below the first branches, and of the ...liquor they make both sugar and an ...intoxicating drink. If the saccharine ...juice is formed by the combination of ...this particular property of the maple ...tree, with the water which rises from ...the earth, it is natural to suppose ...that the present method of collecting ...it may fall above ground before it has ...undergone such combinations will be ...attended with its present result viz. a ...great quantity of water and very little ...syrup.

If upon experiment it shall be found ...that more sugar is made from a less ...quantity of sap when the incision is ...made high up, one great advantage will ...be that less labor will be required to ...collect the sap and to evaporate the ...water.

The ship Louisa, capt. Cowara, of ...Baltimore, has arrived there on Tues-...day last, in 60 days from Amsterdam.

There is a letter in town from Bal-...timore, which states that by the ship ...Louisa, just arrived there from Am-...sterdam, it appears the friends of the ...French are numerous in that capital.

Pittsburgh, January 3.
For the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

A NUMBER of our neighbours are now sought after or secured, to suffer punishment for a most calamitous outrage against the laws and government. The end of all punishment is compensation for injury, and prevention of crimes, in the offender himself by means of reformation, or in others by an impressive example of the miserable consequences of guilt. All wise governments will use as much severity in punishments, as appears necessary to secure those objects, and will use no more. All other means of accomplishing any of those objects must lessen the punishment of the offenders. If without the punishment of the offenders a compensation for damages could be secured, one reason for the punishment of the offenders would be removed, and the punishment of some, at least, might be prevented, and of many lessened. Though it be true, that the punishment of any of them is the fruit of their own obstinacy, yet they have left behind them many partners of their guilt, screened from prosecution by accident or timely repentance. The damage done is not less, and perhaps more, the work of those who are safe, than of those who are exposed to punishment. Those who have counselled, contrived, or occasioned damage or inconvenience to any individual, are as answerable for it as those who were the immediate agents. So, justly, may those be considered, who afterwards approved of it, and, in word or deed, countenanced and joined its authors in further acts of outrage. The pardon or indemnity granted by government will excuse no man from responsibility for injury to individuals. Therefore all offenders, and their accomplices and abettors, notwithstanding any pardon, are still liable to civil actions for injuries done to individuals. It seems it is a concerted point, that civil actions shall be brought by all persons who have received any damage, in their feelings, persons, or property, during the late troubles. And that in such actions, ample damages will be given against the offenders and their accomplices, there is no doubt.

Under all these circumstances, it is believed, that a voluntary offer, by the offenders, of compensation to the persons injured, would have a very favorable effect on the fate of the persons selected by government for public prosecution; would dispose the injured persons to accept, with more chearfulness, even a less sum, than what they might hope to extort by a judicial process; and would be a more persuasive evidence, to government, of the offenders return to duty, and a more effectual inducement to withdraw from this country the terror of military force, than any thing else that could be offered.

It is, therefore proposed, that all who have been, directly or indirectly, concerned in procuring, contriving, executing, or approving the distruction of private property, or the expulsion of persons from their homes, come forward immediately, generously, and publickly, and offer to the persons injured a full and general compensation, if possible not less, but more than enough to be estimated by the discretion of the injured parties, or of good men indifferently chosen.

If attachment to this country, means of information, talents for management and prospect of influence, in its author, can render this proposition respectable, the readers may be assured, that it is highly respectable. Of this no other proof would be necessary, if I conceived myself at liberty to mention his name. Though he has no authority to say, that compliance with this proposition will produce forgiveness to any one, nor will he say, that all will escape, in consequence of it; he yet says, that it will enable him to procure very powerful advocates from other states (without which there is no hope) for the pardon of most of those who are devoted to punishment; and he pledges his zeal, industry, and influence to render it effectual. Without this, he asserts, that nothing can be done; and that every man, who has been, directly or indirectly, concerned in the injuries, and now refuses to unite fairly in the compensation, is guilty of the blood of his neighbour or friend, who may be hereafter brought to the gibbet.

No time is to be lost: and compliance with this proposition, to be useful, must be instantaneous. Let therefore all who have any grounds of fear or remorse, instantly attempt the execution of this plan for the relief of the unfortunate victims of their own and the country's guilt. And let all concerned in occasioning the damage contribute to repair it. In doing this, besides its merciful tendency to those under prosecution, they do no more than comply with a moral obligation, and discharge a debt, which if they refuse, they will soon be compelled to pay. They have shown with what industrious alacrity they can unite, to do mischief; we shall now see, if they will be equally active, to do good.

It is to be attended to, in the execution of this plan, that no contribution ought to be demanded or expected from any man who has not been concerned in contriving, procuring, executing, or approving the injuries. The persons concerned are sufficiently numerous and wealthy for compleat compensation, and ought no more to expect contribution from others, for the payment of this, than of any other debt. Let some of the principal offenders immediately call on the persons injured for an estimate of their damages, and take the payment on themselves. If any concerned refuse contribution, let suits be brought against them in the names of the injured persons: and there is no fear, but they will sufficiently pay for their obstinacy and injustice. The example will be more efficacious and preventive, if the authors of mischief feel, that it must be repaired, at their own expence, than if they might expect to cast some part of the burden on innocent persons. The impression to be made on government in favour of the offenders will proceed less from compensation being *made*, as from its being made by *the offenders*: for it will proceed from a belief of their change of mind, and that can appear only from the conduct of themselves and their associates, and not from the conduct of others. The impression to be made on government, in favour of the country in general, for the removal of a military force, will proceed from a belief of our detestation of the late acts of violence. But this, consistently with saving their lives, will best appear, by suffering the offenders alone to extricate themselves from their difficulties. In this case government will have ground to believe, that they have received a sufficient lesson of the danger, to teach them the hatefulness of guilt. But any contribution by others might be considered as an approbation of the offences, and impress government with

...o forward ... the ... necessity ... ...ishment ... change in ... on by im... ...vouring, ...dency to ... plan.

When this ... concerned, by ... will be directed ... name its author; ... applying it to the ... may be depended on.

Washington Dec...

*** The Mechanic... burgh Mechanical ... ed to attend ... Monday evening ... o'clock at the ...

January 1st, 1...

*** An ... Democratic Society of ... will be held in the G... of the Court House, in ... Washington, on Tuesday ... of January next, at ... Business of importance ... ed, will be laid before the ... the proposed meeting, and ... ed that every member of ... who feels himself ... support and honor of the ... will attend.

December 24, 1794.

§‖§ The badness of the ... gether with the difficulty of ... packhorses, to bring a ... paper forward, obliges the ... reduce the size of the Gazette to half a sheet. ... his subscribers that every ... his part has been made to ... per—he flatters himself they ... dily excuse this reduction in ...

THE public are hereby ... that the Sale of unlet... for the payment of taxes, as ... by the Commissioners of Payne... having been postponed by ... the arrival of the army, will ... newed on the first Monday of ... next, when attendance will be ... by.

CHARLES PORTER,
WILLIAM LYNN,
THOMAS COLLINS, } Com...
November 28, 1794.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of CLARK ... COOKE, of Washington, ... dissolved by mutual consent ... eighth day of October last, this is ... fore to inform those having ... accounts with said firm to ... them for settlement, and those ... rears are desired to pay off ... pective balances to Samuel Cl... his store formerly occupied by ... and Cooke, who is authorised ... the partnership accounts and ... presumes greater indulgence ... be expected by any honest ... they have already experien...

SAMUEL CL...

N. B. Samuel Clarke con... store as usual, and in addition ... keeping constantly on hand a ... and well assorted supply of ... INGS.

Washington, Dec. 24, 17...

To Mr. Benj. Nea...

SIR.

YOU will please to appear ... ladelphia on the first Mon... march next, to support your ... claim to a Tract of Land ... entered a caveat against my ob... a Patent for; the Land lying ... waters of Yough, and ... Paul, Samuel Ward, and ... Strain, in Fayette county.

JAMES ...

December 30, 17...